The Intelligencer.

BELLEVILLE AND HASTINGS GENERAL ADVERTISER.

LET THERE BE HARMONY IN THINGS ESSENTIAL, LIBERALITY IN THINGS NOT ESSENTIAL, CHARITY IN ALL.

PUBLISHED FRIDAY MORNINGS, CORNER FRONT AND BRIDGE STREETS. | TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

BELLEVILLE, COUNTY OF HASTINGS, CANADA WEST, FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 22, 1861. NUMBER 44.

VOLUME 27.

Business Directory.

DRS. LISTER & HENRY,
RESIDENCE and Office Corner of Bridge and Pinnacle Streets, Belleville.
JAMES LISTER, M.D., Licentiate of Medicine, Member R. C. of Surgeons, London.
WALTER S. HENRY, M.D., Graduate of McGill University, Montreal.
P.S.—A vacancy for one or two students. Belleville, July 7th, 1860. 36

DR. D. S. WILSON,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, Accoucheur, Residence, Office next door to Wright's Grocery Store. 34

W. W. ELMER, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR, Rawdon, Hastings Village, Madoc. 25x51

ROSS & BELL,
BARRISTERS, &c. &c., have removed their Law Offices to Mr. Nesworthy's building, on the corner of Bridge and Pinnacle Streets, and directly opposite the Post Office and Dafoe House. 19

CHARLES FRANCIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Solicitor in Chancery, Notary Public, Conveyancer, &c., &c., Trenton, C. W. 19

MORGAN JELLETT, JR.,
SOLICITOR, Attorney-at-Law, Notary Public and Conveyancer. Also, Agent for the following fire&class Fire and Life Insurance Companies—"LIVERPOOL AND LONDON," "BRITANNIA," AND "CANADA," Stirling, C.W. 6

WM. HAMILTON PONTON,
(Registrar of the County of Hastings,) BARRISTER & ATTORNEY-at-Law, Belleville, C.W. Nov. 8, 1859.

T. A. LAZIER,
BARRISTER and Attorney-at-Law. Office, Bridge street, next door to the Empire Hotel, Belleville, C. W. 49

REMOVAL.
MR. GEORGE E. HENDERSON has REMOVED his Law Office to his new Buildings, opposite the Upper Bridge. August 17th, 1860. 30

JONATHAN SISSON,
BARRISTER and Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery, and Notary Public. Office—Hiam's Buildings, over Glass' Store, Belleville, April 19th, 1858. y24-s13

WALTER FINDLAY,
LAW AGENT, Notary Public & Conveyancer, Division Court business punctually attended to and Title Deeds examined. CHANCERY—Hastings Village, Madoc. Madoc, Aug. 6th, 1858. y21 n28

A. R. DOUGALL,
BARRISTER & ATTORNEY, and Solicitor in Chancery and Conveyancer. OFFICE—Over Harrison's Book Store, Front Street, Belleville. 42

C. L. COLEMAN,
BARRISTER & ATTORNEY at-Law, Solicitor in Chancery and Bankruptcy, Conveyancer, &c., Belleville. Office—On the West side of Front Street, and opposite Apothecaries Hall.

MESSRS. INNES & MACLEOD,
CIVIL ENGINEERS, PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR, Architects, and Land and General Agents. Office—Dafoe House Building, Belleville. ROBERT L. INNES. HENRY A. F. MACLEOD.

GEORGE NEILSON,
DEALER in Printing and Wrapping Papers. All orders for Paper from the Moira Paper Mill to be addressed to him. Agents in Belleville, Messrs. J. & W. Sutherland, Front Street.

J. & T. TODD,
BUILDERS, Residence, West Belleville. Stone and Brick Work done on reasonable terms. Stone, Brick and Plastering Work. Excavations, &c., measured. Building Stone constantly on hand for sale.

J. A. PHIPPEN.
SOAP & CANDLE manufacturer. Opposite Wesse's Hotel, Front Street Belleville. 22-15

HIDES, HIDES.
HIGHEST price in Cash paid for Hides and Sheep skins, by J. A. PHIPPEN. 22-15.

THOMAS WILLS,
COUNTY CLERK, Conveyancer, Land and General Agent. OFFICE—In the new Brick Building on the Court House Grounds.

GILLESPIE & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS, Commission merchants, Hastings Commercial Buildings, No. 1, Belleville.

WILLIAM MOORMAN
KEEPS constantly on hand FRESH BURNED LIME, at his Kiln, about half a mile north of the Railroad Station, Belleville. 15

C. PONES,
ARCHITECT and Builder. All orders with which he may be favored, in the business, will be punctually attended to. References given if required. Shop in the rear of Blacklock's Grocery Store, Front Street, Belleville. 12

JAMES GEEN,
UNDERTAKER, keeps constantly on hand Coffins, and is prepared to attend to all calls in his line. A hearse furnished when required. Residence—In the Masonic Hall, John Street Belleville.

CHARLES MARTIN,
WHARFINGER and Commission Merchant, Flint's Wharf, Salt, Plaster, Coal, Water Lime, Cement, &c., always on hand for sale. Belleville, April 11th, 1860. 12

R. ELVINS,
GROCER and Provision Dealer, keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of Groceries and Provisions, at the old stand, Front Street, Belleville. July 24th, 1860. 27-tf

MADOC HOTEL,
SIMON MCKENZIE, Proprietor, east side of Madawaska Street, in the Village of Hastings, C.W. Careful hostlers always in attendance. Good yards and stabling. 19

STEVENS HOUSE,
FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE. This House is located in the business portion of the Town, and will be conducted as a first-class House. Good yard and stabling, and a good Livery attached. 45

WELLINGTON HOUSE,
FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE.
THIS HOUSE still maintains the reputation of being second to none in this part of the Province. The most commodious Stables, Driving Houses, and enclosed yard, and attentive hostlers.
F. PAPINEAU, Proprietor.
Belleville, Aug. 15th, 1860. 50

IRON MONGER & MOST STYLE BELLEVILLE

Angus McFee,
WATCHMAKER, SILVERSMITH, AND JEWELLER.
HAND Dealer in all kinds of English and American Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, opposite Holton's Dry Good Store, Front Street, Belleville.
☞ The highest price paid for Old Gold and Silver. 13

Insurance Agencies.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
Fire and Life Insurance Company.
CAPITAL £2,000,000 STERLING.
J. H. MAITLAND, of Montreal, Resident Secretary.

Canada West Farmer's Mutual AND **STOCK INSURANCE COMPANY.**
HEAD OFFICE,.....HAMILTON.
This is purely a Farmer's Company.

The undersigned continues to take risks in the above Companies, and will personally attend to all applications in any part of the county.
Address P. R. PALMER,
53 Belleville.

INCORPORATED 1810 ! !
HARTFORD
Fire Insurance Comp'y.,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.
CAPITAL AND ASSETS
$1,002,105.81.
With a successful business experience of more than Fifty Years.
T. C. ALLYN, *Sec'y.* H. HUNTINGTON, *Pres.*

POLICIES ISSUED AND RENEWED; LOSSES equitably adjusted and PAID IMMEDIATELY upon satisfactory proof, in *New York funds*, by the undersigned, the DULY AUTHORIZED AGENT.
ROBERT TANNAHILL,
11 Agent for Belleville and vicinity.

ROYAL FIRE AND LIFE
Insurance Company.
CAPITAL,.....£2,000,000 Sterling.
HAVING in connection with my Hastings Agency for the above well known Company' also been appointed AGENT FOR BELLEVILLE and neighborhood, I beg to intimate that Applications for Risks for this section of the country will be received by Mr. A. THOMSON, at the Office of the Commercial Bank of Canada, Belleville.
DOUGLASS ZIRENTISS.
☞ N. B.—No charge for Policies made by this company.
Belleville, 22nd Sept., 1860. 36

LOANS UPON FREEHOLD PROPERTY,
THE CANADA AGENCY ASSOCIATION OF LONDON, ENGLAND.
HAVING NEGOTIATED LOANS TO the extent of $700,000, upon freehold property in Upper Canada, within eighteen months of commencing operations is prepared to negotiate further loans, for sums varying from four hundred dollars to ten thousand dollars and upwards, upon improved Farms, for a term of five years, at eight per cent interest.
The Toronto Board having received a large amount
FOR IMMEDIATE INVESTMENT,
Are now able to make advances to a considerable extent upon approved farm properties without delay.
Parties who may be desirous to obtain loans through the Association, by applying to the undersigned will receive forms of application and all necessary information.
A. R. ROCHE, *Manager*,
Wellington street, near John street.
Toronto, October 1, 1860.

NOTICE.
If asked what was the best medicine for cleansing the blood, and for bilious complaints, Sick Headache, Costiveness, &c., we should say BRIGGS' INDIAN VEGETABLE Dark PILLS.

Sterling Business Cards.

G. L. HENRY, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, Office—Front Street, Belleville. y27n40

G. H. BOULTER, M. D., Physician, Surgeon, & Druggist. Paints, Oils, Varnish, Brushes, School Books, Stationery, &c. &c. Mill Street, Stirling. y27n40

B. STEDMAN, Importer and Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, &c. Highest cash price, paid for Produce. Mill St. Stirling. y27n40

WM. BAKER, Stirling Mills, Mill St. Stirling, general dealer in all kinds of grain, will pay at all seasons of the year the Belleville Market price for all kinds of Grain. y27n40

THOMAS KELSO, Importer, and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c. Highest price paid for Produce, Front St. Stirling. y27n40

T. JOHNSON, & Co., Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Boots and Shoes, &c. Cash paid for Potash, Grain, &c., and all kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods. Mill Street, Stirling. y27n40

WM. SAGER, Dealer in Stoves, and Manufacturer of Tin, Copper, and Sheet Iron Ware. Highest price paid for Rags, Copper, Brass and Sheepskins. Tin Roofing, Eave Trough, and Conductor Pipe made to order. Stove Pipes, &c., always on hand. Mill St. Stirling. y27n40

CAMPBELL HOUSE,
DUNDAS STREET, NAPANEE, C. W.
Single Meals 25 cents. Board & Room $1 per day.
Guests conveyed to and from the House free of charge.
ABEL YATES, *Proprietor.*

THE Proprietor would say to the public in general that he has leased the above House, and from its facilities, together with his experience since paid attention to business, he trusts he will render satisfaction unto those may favour him with a call. The Yard, Sheds and Barn are in good order, and none but trusty Hostlers employed. A. Y.
Napanee, May, 1861. 19

HASTINGS HOUSE, MADOC,
THE SUBSCRIBER begs to acquaint the traveling public, that he has removed to his new and commodious premises, (formerly the "Franklin House") which he has enlarged, thoroughly renovated, and at great expense and labor made one of the most comfortable and convenient Hotels in the country.
New and extensive Stables, and a careful Hostler always in attendance.
Stage to Belleville leaves this house every morning at 8 o'clock.
LYMAN MOON,
Proprietor.
Madoc, Dec. 10. 1860. 47-tf.

WM. CLARK,
Merchant Tailor.
WOULD respectfully inform his old customers and the public generally, that he still continues the business in all its branches, at his
OLD STAND, FRONT STREET,
opposite Fanning's Hotel.
☞ Paris, London and New York Fashions received regularly.
Orders punctually attended to, and garments of every description manufactured in the latest styles, and warranted to fit.
WM. CLARK,
Belleville, Feb. 16th, 1860. 3

SCHOOL BOOKS
Stationery,
Fancy Goods,
Stereoscopes & Views,
Toys,
Beads,
Violins,
Accordeons,
Music,
Engravings,
&c., &c., &c.,
AT
R. A. BECKET'S,
Front Street, Belleville. 36

FRESH GROCERIES !
THE Subscriber begs leave to announce that he has opened a
NEW GROCERY AND LIQUOR STORE
in the building formerly occupied by Dr. Coleman as a Drug Store,
FRONT STREET, BELLEVILLE,
where he will keep constantly on hand the choicest assortment of
Teas, Coffee, Sugars,
LIQUORS, TOBACCO, RAISINS, Currants, Rice, Soap, Candles, &c.,
Together with all articles required for FAMILY USE, and which having been
Bought for Cash,
will be *SOLD AS CHEAP* as at any other house in Town.
☞ Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
ROBERT GORDON.
Belleville, Nov. 13th, 1860. 43

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
THE partnership formerly existing under the name and style of "Fletcher, Bennett & Bain," Brewers, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 3rd day of November, 1860.
All debts due to the old firm are to be paid to Messrs. Bennett & Bain, *only*.
Messrs. Richard B. Bennett and Donald Bain continue the Brewing business at the old stand, "Roy's Brewery," under the name and style of "Bennett & Bain."
Messrs. B. & B. take this opportunity of thanking their customers for past support, and trust by always making a good article, to merit a continuance of their patronage.
R. B. BENNETT,
DONALD BAIN.
Belleville, Jan. 30th, 1861. 2

WORMS.
For destroying Worms in children, BITTERS VERMIFUGE STANDS by its for the most pleasant, safe and effectual remedy now in use. Try it! Sold by all dealers in medicine.

BE CHEERFUL.

Where'er the gales of life are met,
Be sure to have the "mainsail" set;
Let Care or true your pilot steer,
And Conscience keep the "bulwarks" clear;
The rude and rough the waves may beat,
Keep sturdily upon your feet.
And cheerful!

What tho' a rope break now and then,
Don't fret, but fix it up again;
Sails may be torn, masts may be strained—
By indolence there's nothing gained.
To mourn mishaps, or grieve for loss,
Adds three-fold weight to nature's cross—
Be cheerful!

One smile is worth a month of tears!
One hope outweighs a thousand fears!
The active and and nimble hand
Can always common ills withstand;
But if you would outride the storm,
And keep the heart-pulse free and warm,
Be cheerful!

Should friends fall off or prove unkind,
Even let them go, and never mind;
And pass you on when "carpers" halt,
Yet try to mend th' unseemly fault—
(If fault there be)—should Pride look down
To give due wages for his frown—
Be cheerful!

The "Cheerfulness" I mean, is not
The hollow laughter of the "sot;"
Nor yet the "Wit" sarcastic grin,
But *that which emanates within*,
The heart's pure sunshine, clear and bright!
That cloudy day—and stormy night
Makes cheerful!

Choice Reading.

MAKE YOUR MARK.

BY PLAIN JOHN.

In a recent excursion to certain rather notable places, Plain John found the eye confronted with various and curious phenomena. Wherever the surface admitted the edge of a knife, busy visitors had carved initials and names, or written with a pencil all manner of wise and unwise, poetical and prosaic sentences. Nothing but iron panels and granite blocks stayed their hands, and even these were not free from attempts to leave a mark.

In an old turret up which I climbed to get a view of the scenery, sat a boy with a knife. He was shy at first—but as I seemed intent on the landscape, steadily pursued his work. He was erasing a mark evidently made weeks before. A mark then his pleasure, but now that he looks upon it again, his shame.

The lad was a theme for the pencil. The impulse to make a mark is universal. Alas! it is well nigh so universal that when we look and mark in after days, we are mainly anxious to obliterate it.

The impulse is not to be condemned, but it certainly needs a watchful control. It is a noble aspiration when youth goes out into a field of life, with the resolution "I will make my mark!" It is well for the world, that it, some time hereafter passing the spot where the mark was made, he does not feel a melancholy wish to erase it.

Ah! young man, if you make a mark is easy. A rude blow, a hot word, a clumsy pen, a blade point—how easy while the passion lasts to make a mark deep and ineffaceable!

But indeed we are always making marks.

On the tablet of your own soul, every moment carves some lineament, for good or evil, deed or aspiration. You hurry on, in the busy repetition hardly recalling them, or thinking of their character. But sometimes you return. Some stage in your journey which you lack, to look upon marks made in other years. How do they look to you now? wise or foolish—noble or base? and gathering them all up what complexion do they give to the soul?

On other minds you are making marks. You hardly lift an eye, or utter a word, or perform an act, but you leave on other minds some indelible impression. Now you carve perhaps with careless hand. But at sometimes returning, do you see no marks left by little words, and mean neglects—and and wrongs which you wish in almost an agony of remorse you could erase forever!

The marks left in the old turret are things to be smiled at as a boy's ambition, or blushed over as a lost youth's folly. But the carved marks we make on our own and others' minds are serious things. Ruin or decay will soon blot out those made on wood; but those made on mind die out never.

The wound leaves its scar, the rude blow a splintered surface, and crime its memory of guilt. Even the impressions which go out from silent example we may meet again, and see what seemed then a mark to be smiled at now grown into a mortal sin—as when a thatcher's jest works out in a scholar's atheism; a parent's indulgence in a child's ruin.

Happy for us, if in returning stages we stand before the work of other days; or when at last all our works pass in review, in the light of the world to come, they may near and ready to receive us, we shall see "no line which dying we could wish to blot," no mark, memory of which is shameful, which we long to efface forever.

GARDENS FOR WORKING MEN.

The possession of a garden, with a disposition to cultivate it, and its non-possession, with a tendency to undervalue such an appendage to a cottage, contribute to a broad line of separation, between two great classes of the poor. It is impossible to look at over the humblest dwelling, with a few plants in the window and a tidy, well cultivated garden in the front, without feeling the conviction that its inhabitants must be more happy than their neighbors whose plots are neglected, and whose rooms are guiltless of green leaves and flowers. We are not disposed to run into the absurd error of thinking such tastes are always associated with poverty—far from it. But we can affirm, from long and close acquaintance with the habits of the poor, that a raised state of moral feeling is both the cause and effect of a love of nature. The productions we cultivate have a strong charm, and secure the attention with extraordinary power. If, therefore, a working man has a garden at home, and loves to cultivate it, he will desert the public house for that sort of quiet and cheering occupation. Domestic misery is in this way prevented, and children are trained to find pleasure in a harmless, and elevating pursuit.

Running about one's parish, and praying and talking with the people, is the best exercise and gymnastic a preacher can have. He needs it after the study or the forenoon. It is one of the best preparations for the Sabbath; it furnishes him with refreshment of body and incitements of mind, and with new illustrations for the pulpit. It secures him good influence over the people. He may have at first repugnance to it but let him overcome them, and he will have his head, heart, and body refreshed and invigorated for his work.

A NAVAL ENGAGEMENT IN THE HARBOR OF MONROVIA.

A correspondent of the London Times, at Monrovia, Liberia, gives the particulars of an engagement at that place between the Spanish war steamer and the Liberian sloop of war, Quail. It appears that some matter in dispute between the Spanish and Liberian authorities caused this visit. The letter is dated September 14th, and is as follows:

We received the visit of the Spanish war steamer referred to in mine of the 29th August. On the 11th of September, at 8 o'clock, she entered the harbor and was boarded, according to the laws of the Republic, by a Government officer. The commander of the Spanish vessel asked the boarding master where the best anchoring ground was. He was told. He said he wished to see the President, and expected to remain two or three days. The boarding master went on shore and reported to the President what the Spaniard had said. Then the President, thinking that the vessel had come up to have the matter in dispute adjudicated, ordered the men on Fort Morris Battery, who had been on the look out ever since the rumor, not to load a gun. The Quail in the meantime had not a gun loaded. The Spaniard instead of anchoring as he had pretended he wished to do, steamed immediately out of the harbor, but not out of sight of the Cape, prepared his ship for action, and then steamed back into harbor, and brought his vessel between the Quail and a ship belonging to the firm of Johnston, Turpin & Dunbar. In this advantageous position he opened fire upon the Quail, intending to clear her decks, but only did a little damage to her rigging. You must bare in mind that when the Spaniard gave his first shot, the Quail had no gun loaded; but, after the Spaniard had so treacherously fired, the commander of the Quail, James L. Benedict, aged 28, soon got his guns ready for action.

As soon as the guns were ready, he could not fire for fear he might hit Johnston's ship. He soon, however, got the Quail clear of Johnston's vessel, and bringing his 18 pounder to bear on the Spanish vessel, did much damage to her bulwarks. By this time the Spaniard got another shot at the Quail but missed her; but in return the Quail put a second shot near her stern, did much damage, and made the man run from the wheel. It is supposed that this shot likewise killed some of the Spanish officers. Seeing the Spanish was in earnest about this work, a heavy fire was opened on the vessel from Fort Morris Battery. He got at once confused, for he did not dream that their was any defence but the peasants who had crossed out of the harbor with his ship in a very bad state as quickly as he could. Commander Bennedict got three shots at the Spaniard, two of which did execution. The Spaniard got two at the Quail, one of which only damaged her rigging. The Quail lost none in killed or wounded, but it is supposed that the Spanish vessel did.

Mine Accident in France.

The *Gazette du Midi* publishes an account of a terrific accident which occurred on Sunday afternoon, October 13, in a coal mine at Bessege, in the Gard. The mine having been flooded by the late rains, a land-slip took place, and more than 300 workmen were either smothered or drowned. The Prefect of the Gard, M. Dulimbert, immediately opened a subscription for the relief of the numerous families who are reduced to a state of indigence by the death of their husbands and sons. Public rumor casts the blame on engineers, but it is said that a water spout burst, and caused a torrent which rushed into the mine with such violence and rapidity that even the overseers had not time to save themselves. An explosion of gas took place at the same time, by which a portion of the mine had been blown up.

The telegraphic despatches from Montpelier state that every effort is being made to rescue the workmen; and that it is hoped by the evening of the 14th communication would be established with some of the still living sufferers. But more detailed accounts from the scene of the catastrophe, given in the *Messenger du Midi*, are much, less hopeful than the semi-official despatches. Though every means of rescuing the victims have been taken, there is but little probability of saving the lives of those who are buried in the mine. The number of workmen missing on the call of the roll, and supposed to have been blown up, and killed by the accident, is nearly 300.

Galignani of Thursday says:—The works for the rescue of the unfortunate workmen, if alive, are being carried on with unwearied preseverance. The body of one was found about 20 yards near the surface, at the spot where the water burst in. A sounding lead was afterwards let down, which showed the depth of water in the mine to be 182 metres. At nine o'clock on the evening of the 13th, the workmen employed in excavating a trench to get into one of the adits, thought they heard a noise of some one within, and they continued their labor with increased activity. By midnight they had advanced six metres, but no further sound was heard. On the morning of the 14th, it was found that some men, probably three in number, were alive in a gallery two metres below where workmen were digging, and a pit was immediately commenced in that direction, but, in consequence of the difficulties attendant on the operation, the work would advance but slowly. In the night of the 14th, voices of the imprisoned workmen could be distinctly heard, and on being called to they replied, "There are four of us here, and we are all well." At eleven o'clock in the morning of the 15th there was still about two metres to cut through before they could be reached.

☞ The salt inspected at the Onondaga salt springs reservation since the 1st of January has amounted to 5,742,402 bushels. The number of bushels inspected during the same time last year was 4,533,563—increase 1,208,839.

☞ A Return recently made from the Metropolitan Police Office states that, within a radius of six miles from Charing Cross, there are 2,637 miles of streets. Since 1849, the number of houses has increased by upwards of 60,000, and the length of streets by nearly 900 miles.

THE CANADIAN HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT.

(*From the New York Scottish American.*)

Where is the architect, of cottage, or mansion, of national building or national ship, whose, "original estimate" has equalled actual cost? The man is not to be found. We are not surprised, therefore, to see, in Opposition papers in Canada, statements to the effect that the handsome building now being erected by the city of Ottawa for the Parliament of the Province is likely to cost rather more money than was originally expected. Of course, it will. By what miracle could it be otherwise? Where is it otherwise? Not at Washington! not at Paris; certainly not at London, nor at Melbourne, where they are said to have exhibited strong symptoms of economy during the last three or four years. Our friends across the border could not have expected the laws of nature to be stopped for their accomodation; and so, if they get a suit of handsome parliament buildings, worth the money they spend on them, as they appear to have a good prospect of getting, though it takes a little more time and money to finish them than they bargained for, they must not only be satisfied but exceedingly well pleased.

We are glad of one thing, and more than glad, we are proud of it—that the public faith of Canada has been strictly kept with the Imperial Government and with the Queen personally in regard to the seat of Government. In spite of the many claims of the great cities to be the seat of the authority of the Province, all impartial persons outside will agree that Ottawa, all things considered, and taken into account the future of the Province as it is now foreshadowed, is the best position for the seat of Government.

LAKE DEFENCES.

The response to Mr. Seward's letter to the Governors of States, urging the immediate fortification of the lakes and navy boards, does not seem as yet to have produced any practical result. The subject, however, is occasionally alluded to by the press. The New York *Evening Post* of the 9th instant, thus refers to the matter:—

"The letter of Mr. Seward to the Governors of the loyal States has among other results produced some anxiety as to the character and condition of our lake defences.

"Lake Erie is entirely under our control in consequence of our possessing hundreds of staunch propellers which can be turned into an armed flotilla in a very short time. Lake Ontario is as yet a debatable matter, inasmuch as the English Government possesses at Kingston one of the finest harbors, and one of the best fortifications on this continent. Our own forts at Sackett's Harbor, and Oswego are gone to decay, and if will require a million of dollars to put them in proper condition for defence.

"But at Sackett's Harbor we have on the stocks and under cover an eighty-gun ship, the *New Orleans*, and it is a naval post of which, until very recently, the brave but misguided Tatnall was commander. This ship is still sound, except in a few parts, and a recent examination of her by competent persons has resulted in the adoption of the opinion, that she can be set afloat, ready for service, in ninety days. In addition to this, it is believed that she can be turned into a propeller with entire success, and thus be made a floating fort, which would, in case of war, secure us the command of the lake, and enable us to prevent the construction of a rival fleet, and destroy, if necessary, the forts on the Canadian shore.

"This, then, is the method of securing our shores on Lake Ontario—the most practicable, economical and decisive."

Before Uncle Sam becomes "belligerent" in this direction he had better see to his brothers in the South. It might not be such an easy task, Mr. *Post* "to destroy, if necessary, the forts on the Canadian shore."

GENERAL SCOTT.

The silly laudation of General Scott's military career in Canada, by General McClellan, has stirred the memories of some of the old inhabitants, who have contributed to different Canadian journals anecdotes of the late Commander in Chief of the American army not much to his credit. They remind us at the outset of his military career he was tried by court-martial and dismissed the service for fraudently appropriating Government funds intended for the payment of the forces in the North West; and was afterwards reinstated by the influence of his friends, who made good his defalcations. He commanded at the expedition which ravaged Little York, now Toronto, and threatened to burn it, and only relinquished the design on receiving £8,578, the amount in the Provincial chest. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Queenstown Heights, and released on a written parole which remains in the possession of the British military authorities, in which he bound himself not to bear arms against Great Britain, which he has since immediately broke, and commanded at Lundy's Lane, where he claimed an American victory, followed by its usual results, a rapid retreat. After the ingloious campaign in Mexico, he was reprimanded once more as a defaulter to a large amount, and this report was confirmed by every administration, until the present one took up the evidence, and by some peculiar process of reasoning found the Government indebted to him a larger sum than he ever possessed.—*Montreal Advertiser.*

PROTESTANTISM IN FRANCE.

The Rev. Dr. Baird, in a letter to the N. Y. *Observer*, thus refers to the progress of Protestantism in some of the towns of France:—

"Whilst in Lyons I met several of the pastors and evangelists who are laboring in that city and its immediate environs. How astonished as well as delighted was I to find that there are now five chapels in that city, which have 620 communicants, nearly three thousand attendants, and five Sunday schools; that there three suburban chapels, four ordained ministers, ten evangelists, (who visit from house to house, converse with the people, hold meetings, and distribute the Scriptures,) and several schoolteachers,—in all eighteen laborers. One of the evangelists, who has almos textuoisly looked after the thousands of troops whom the French Government keeps here in camp, and in the twelve or fourteen forts which crown the many hills that encircle the city on the west and north has distributed—chiefly sold at low prices,—sixty thousand copies of the Sacred Scriptures, mostly copies of the New Testament, during the last six years. And all this is going on in the second and most intensely Roman Catholic city in France, and under the eye of Monseignor Bonald, the 'Primate of the Gauls.'

Not less interesting is the progress of the gospel in Paris, where now is Christ preached in at least 22 churches, oratories, and chapels. And as it regards the empire of France entire, let me say that the very day I left it I attended a meeting of the Committee of the Central Evangelical Society of France, at which the Secretary pointed out to me on the map of that country, 121 places where during the last five years the Committee has caused chapels to be opened, and 22 others where the way is prepared for there opening other; as soon as they can have the means and the men. Do not such facts as these demonstrate that great progress is making?"

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

There are more than fifty thousand miles of telegraph wires in use in Great Britain. During 1860 the general public used them to the extent of 1,787,257 messages.

A very dreadful naval catastrophe is reported. A Russian line-of-battle ship named the *Swetlana*, carrying 100 guns, and 800 men, has been lost on the coast of Japan, and it is said that all the crew have perished.

A cavalier has been tried by a court-martial at Nantes, on a charge of having forcibly taken his sister out of a convent in which she had been placed by order of a family council. A majority of six to one acquitted the prisoner.

It is said that during the three years ending 1861, upwards of 14,000 young persons have been confirmed by the Bishop of Lincoln. He, however, laments in his recent charge that many of those do not become communicants, and that some of them fall away to other religious bodies.

It is an actual fact that cotton shirts are at present being made at Belfast for three pence each; at least, that pittance is all that is paid for more than three-fourths of the labor work required. The scamstress is an expert hand who can complete one of them in a day.

A prospectus has been issued of the Queensland Cotton Company, with a capital of £250,000 in shares of £10 each. The object is to develop the capabilities of the Australian colony of Queensland for the growth of cotton, and it is proposed to employ imported Indian coolie labor.

The prospectus is issued of the Telegraph to India Company, with the object of repairing and working the Red Sea line, capital £100,000; government granting the concessions and line stations and property of the company free of charge. The other details are also favorable. The directors are very influential.

It is stated, says the Sunderland *Herald* that the principal engineering establishments on the Tyne, which have so long enjoyed an uninterrupted business, are contracting their period for labor, and instead of workmen being engaged day and night, more than one firm have during the past few days been obliged to dismiss a number of workmen.

A picture has just been produced in England, representing Mrs. Elizabeth Fry reading to the prisoners in Newgate in 1816. It is described as a very beautiful thing, and is a sermon as eloquent and touching as poor Hood's "Song of the Shirt."

There is now being exhibited in Catherine Street, Devonport, Miss Meacham, a native of Bristol. She is only eleven years of age, and of the following extraordinary dimensions—Height, 4ft. 10½in; round the arms, 19in; round the chest, 52in, round the knee, 25in; weight, 272 lbs.

Ten thousand four hundred and forty three miles of railway were open in the United Kingdom of Great Britain at the close of last year. 163,435,678 passengers, besides 47,893 holders of season tickets, travelled by railway during the course of the year; giving an average of nearly six journeys for every person in the kingdom.

A letter from Rome in *La Presse* says the ex King of Naples appears very seldom on the Pincio, since some wicked wags began to take the liberty to hiss his Majesty. One day, on returning from a walk, he found on his table a sort of placard with these words in large type, "Francis II., by the grace of the Vicar of Christ, King of the Brigands."

On dit in courtly circles that Prince Napoleon and his consort are on worse terms than ever with a distinguished lady, and not on the best with that lady's husband. They went down to Compiegne the other day to see the great pair, but the lady they had gone to see returned from a long visit to America, and though a King was on a visit there, they were not invited to stay—they arrived at noon and left at six.

DISCOVERIES AT SUEZ.—The excavations which are being made for the canal for the Isthmus of Suez have led to the discovery at Gizeh of a religious edifice as large as the Louvre, and which was constructed more than five thousand years ago. At Karnack also a temple, the circuit of which is stated to be four kilometres (two and a half miles), has been discovered and another at Edfou, containing twenty saloons. The walls of these latter edifices are decorated with sculptures, hieroglyphics, and paintings, still fresh.

The sinking of an artesian well at Passy has occupied six years, at a cost of 240,000. The result is, however, beyond all previous calculation. Instead of the 12,000, no less than 75,000 cubic feet spring up every twenty-four hours—the well at Grenelle giving only 3,000 at the utmost, now reduced to 2,200 cubic feet. The Passy bore is 30 inches in diameter, and quite a river of pure water flows from it, equal in quantity to one thirty-fifth of the average flow of the Seine! With a few such wells all Paris could be supplied and at a trifling cost compared with that of the gigantic schemes for bringing water from Champagne and other quarters. The temperature is high—80 deg.—and in this state it can be made very useful for many purposes, though for drinking it must be cooled.

An ingenious inventor in France, named Bazin, has produced a new mode of communication between the passengers and the guard of a railway train. Each carriage is provided with a bell and a vane, when a cord is pulled the latter is set free, and, turning rapidly by the passage of the train through the air, works the clapper of the bell, and at the same time brings a color of flag into view. The person who pulled the cord indicated by the fact that the latter is displaced until the alarm is set.

Epitome of News.

☞ Our American papers say that so many of the ice ships in New Orleans, that notices are stuck up in the principal saloons in "please to refrain from eating the ice in their glasses after drinking."

☞ The *New York Advertiser* a reliable paper, sums up the losses which have taken place from the bombardment at Sumpter to the battle at Rosney. The loss of Federals is put down at 2,334; that of the Confederates at 8,461. This includes killed wounded and taken prisoners.

☞ Charges have been lately preferred against our Emigrant Agents that they are directly interested in forwarding Emigrants through to the west, instead of retaining them in Canada. A committee, consisting of Messrs. Laughton, Beckette, and Magtire, have been appointed to enquire into these charges.

☞ The ship *Conway*, from London arrived at Quebec on Monday, with 15,500 barrels of gunpowder, and other military stores. The barque *Ealing Grove* arrived at the same port the day previous with military stores. The steamer *Paris* also landed at Quebec a quantity of stores for the garrison.

☞ The Montreal *Witness* says that the fall trade in dry goods has not been so extensive as was expected, and notwithstanding great competition in cutting down prices—several of our importers selling at an advance that would scarcely leave a commission of five per cent—the stocks in this city are still large. November will, however, probably relieve them considerably.

☞ A race between James McCabe, a noted runner and leaper, and Private Sherman, the crack runner of the 17th Regiment, came off over the Mile End Race Course, Montreal, on Friday afternoon. The match resulted from a previous race in which McCabe was defeated by Sherman came in first. We understand that both runners were tripped and excitement caused.

☞ The Secretary of the Pacific Telegraph Company states that over 200 private messages passed over the line the first day it was opened, and the business promises to come in at both ends as fast as the operators are able to transmit them. Line finishing already that it will soon be necessary to put one or two more wires on to meet the urgent wants of the commercial public and the press.

☞ The formation of Rifle shooting matches, is becoming popular. The *Quebec Chronicle* says:—"The volunteer spirit seems at lastto have reached us, even here. The prospect of getting up a fine rifle match here is, we are happy to learn, excellent, and a recently formed volunteer corps, here, manifestly over half a hundred at its first drill, a day or two ago. In Montreal, it will be seen, the volunteers carried away the prize for rifle shooting from the regular—an event of which, with the Montreal *Herald*, we say, whisper it not at Hythe, but tell it as loudly as you please on Rimbleton Common!" and, by the way, we hope some of our Canadian riflemen will be there next year to tell it for themselves."

☞ On the western arm of the Red River there is a village of prairie dogs, which is no less than twenty-five miles in length by as many in breadth. It consists of subterranean galleries, sometimes nine feet deep and about five inches wide, and the superstructure is formed of earth thrown up by these curious little animals. Toward the end of October, when those little dogs feel the approach of winter, they fasten up the passages leading to their burrows, with clay, then they fall asleep until the return of spring. They are happy little fellows, and, if they could speak, they might boast of a very spreading over a great extent, more than London, and containing a greater number of special inhabitants.

☞ In one country only has anything like a fair experiment been made in cheap railway travelling fares. The Government of India started from Calcutta to Delhi, a distance of 1,000 miles, at fares much lower than the cost of walking, which, as a native were no shoe leather, appeared an absurd low fare. Yet every person in the country, even in Bengal, the regular charge is three miles for a penny, at which rate the carriage was filled to satisfaction, but somewhat less than fifty per cent on the receipts, which again yield a dividend of upwards of thirteen per cent. This was found to be much too high, and the Directors of the Bombay line have added a fourth class, travelling six miles for a penny. It is expected that with this class the cost of food during the time lost being more than the railway fare. The rate instantly doubled the traffic.

☞ The Hamilton *Spectator* says:—"What truth there may be in the statement, we don't pretend to say, but we have heard on the authority of a friend of Mr. Rankin that he had to an inquiry into his military *status*, and our neighbors find that he is not entitled to the military rank which he claims, and that he has, in consequence, resigned his commission. When the doughty militia Colonel received his appointment, it was believed that he would be the first man to fall in the first military mêlée in the British dominions. How sadly they were mistaken in taking such a man for a military chieftain, who had seen a great amount of service. He had never seen service except in the rebellion, and his experience then was somewhat limited. The Canadians were easily deceived; they took him for a great man, a veritable hero; but the arrest at Toronto spoiled the romance, and poor Pilgarlic has dwindled down to a cipher, even in the eyes of those who regard him as the first among the great warriors of the age. It is a funny affair taken altogether, and some amusement will be created when Parliament meets in discussing the propriety of retaining Mr. Rankin as a legislator after selling himself to a foreign government

ARRIVAL OF THE NORWEGIAN.

Portland, Nov. 18.

The steamship *Norwegian* from Liverpool on the 7th, and Londonderry on the 9th, arrived here at 9 p. m.

The Emperor of Austria has addressed an autograph letter to the Chancellor of Hungary, saying that the disloyalty of the Hungarian municipalities measures public order in such a dangerous manner that public duty requires the raising of strong barriers against such excesses; that as the convocation of the Hungarian Diet in a constitutional manner appears impracticable, until order be re-established the existing authorities in districts and communities are abolished, and the Chancellor is ordered to elect persons to replace them, and to take care that the administration of public affairs suffers no interruption. No person charged with crimes against the public safety shall be tried by ordinary tribunals. In conclusion the Emperor expresses an earnest wish for the re-establishment of public order and the future maintenance of the concessions he has granted to Hungary.

Mandeur Salums has been appointed Minister of Religion to the court of Turin, which is considered as a recognition of the Kingdom of Italy.

The *Patrie* gives the particulars of the convention with respect to Mexico. It says that the three Powers are to have the right to send the same naval strength, while the strength of the force to be landed is to be in proportion to the number of subjects which belong to each power in Mexico—Spain therefore claims precedence. The cabinet of Washington will be invited to join, and it will be left optional with them to send such number of ships and troops as may be deemed advisable.

The *Pays* says that the Powers are at the commencement to endeavor to enforce a suspension of arms on the belligerent parties in Mexico. They undertake not to occupy permanently any portion of the territory, and to obtain no exclusive advantage from Mexico. They engage to leave Mexico entirely free to choose its own form of government. England gave up the condition which she had insisted on in the treaty—viz: That the three Powers should pledge themselves not to accept the throne of Mexico or any of the provinces for the reigning families of Europe. If the monarchical form prevails the powers pledge themselves not to use their intervention to the profit of any Prince in particular.

The *Patrie* says the contingent of France will number 3,000 men.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The frigate *Warrior* arrived at Queenstown after a sea trial trip in which she realized the highest expectations. It is reported that she reached 17 knots under steam and canvass.

The *Daily News* commences a leader by stating that a considerable portion of Ireland is again threatened with famine, and that in the north the failure of potatoes is more general and complete than any year since 1846.

The *Times* has an editorial on the ill feeling of the Northern States of America towards England, and, arguing upon its groundlessness, says it shall nevertheless continue to express its convictions. The secession has destroyed the Federal Union, and that to which ever side victory inclines, its reconstruction on the old basis is impossible.

FRANCE.—The *Monitour*, alluding to the Valley of Dragons affair, affirms that the French government never entertained the idea of determining by force of military occupation the territorial question between Switzerland and France. The *Monitour* does not doubt that frank explanations with the Federal Council will lead to a solution of the difficulty.

The Paris *Presse* asserts that the occupation of the Valley by French troops is still contested.

M. Ravazzi still remained in Paris, and would have a second interview with the Emperor.

The *Pays* in an editorial eulogizes M. Ricasoli as a proper person to head the Italian Ministry, and denounces the policy of Count Ricasoli.

It is stated that the arrival of grain in France has lately become so excessive, that some of the wheat was to be re-exported to England.

The *Constitutionnel* has been advised by the Ministers of the Interior to be less positive and peremptory against the temporal power of the Pope.

ITALY.—The finances of Italy are reported to be in a bad state, and a speedy economy is necessary to prevent a disaster.

PORTUGAL.—The Cortez opened on Nov. 6th. The King's message was unimportant. The Cortez adjourned till January.

The Infanta Don Ferandina was born on the 6th.

AUSTRIA.—It is stated that 96 Martello towers are to be erected at Vienna, at a cost of half a million sterling.

POLAND.—Numerous arrests without any apparent cause, continue to be reported from Warsaw, while, in the Polish provinces, the violence of the soldiers is represented as more terrible than before.

The Protestant churches at Warsaw were re-opened.

☞ The rebel forces are stated by a Baltimore correspondent of the "New-York Herald" to number 494,000 men. This seems slight that we should put no confidence in it, but from the fact that the *Herald's* statements in regard to the rebel strength have so proven correct that a complaint was raised at Washington by a short time ago of traitors in the War Department, who furnished the information. The *Herald* says the number on the Potomac is 150,000; about Norfolk 40,000; in Western Virginia 20,000; and other parts of Virginia 20,000, making 240,000 in that State. In Missouri 60,000; in Kentucky 80,000; in Tennessee 20,000; lower down the Mississippi 39,000; on the Atlantic coast and along the Gulf 40,000.—We have to add these figures for what they are worth; but if they have 494,000 men, which would be a deduction of 196,000, fighting at home and among friends of defensive action, they would be equal to a half million for invasion.

☞ The *Moniteur de l'Algerie* publishes the result of the census just taken in the province of Algiers, as follows:—This census covers 500 communes, 17,000 European, which, with the increase of 12,620 in the province of Constantine, already published, gives a total increase for these two provinces of 21,622 Europeans. The figures for Oran are not yet known. The total population of the department of Algiers in 1861 consists of 79,400 Europeans, and 98,177 Arabs, exclusive of the commune of Arba, the numbers from which have not yet come to hand, but which in February last contained 1,814 Europeans and 2,576 Arabs. Out of the 79,400 Europeans above mentioned, 22,376 or nearly one-third, were born in Algeria—a most satisfactory fact, as it demonstrates that the European population is gradually taking root in the soil. The whole population of the department, classed according to religions and nationalities, presents the following results:—Catholics, 77,251; Protestants, 1,896; Israelites, 9,173; divers, 109; Mussulmen, 98,248—total, 177,677. As to nationalities, there are:—French, 46,781; Spanish, 23,026; Italians, 4,993; Anglo-Maltese, 2,497; Anglo-Irish, 174; Belgians 156; Swiss, 895; divers nationalities, 355; native Israelites, 8,904; native Mussulmans, 89,370—total, 177,607.

THE WRECK OF THE NORTH BRITON.

STATEMENT OF TWO OF THE PASSENGERS.

We (Quebec *Chronicle*) are indebted to Mr. Frederick Clark, one of the passengers by the ill fated steamer *North Briton*, who arrived in this city on Wednesday afternoon, in the inward bound steamer, for the following statement, which we take the liberty of the former vessel. Mr Clarke got on board the *Nova Scotian* at Father Point, where he arrived in a steamer from Mingan, in company with the third officer:—

"Immediately after the vessel struck, the Captain gave orders for the boats to be lowered. There was great confusion in every boat, and some of them had to be lowered in darkness of the night. When, however, it was done and the officers and part of the crew got into them, they drifted away from the vessel. The first left the vessel on the morning was boat No. 3, under the command of Mr. F. Brown, third officer. She then commenced to take off the passengers to the Island. At 4 o'clock, a. m., she disappeared. She had left the vessel about 3 o'clock a. m., with a number of ladies on board who remained exposed to the weather from that hour until 9 o'clock, when she returned. Mr. Laing was the officer in command of the latter boat. With some difficulty she also reached the Island. In about three hours from this time all the passengers were safely on the Island.

"The Captain and Mr. Brown, the 4th officer, were the last to leave the wreck. After erecting a sort of awning with tarpaulin, and some provisions which remained on the Island from the wreck of the S. S. Clyde (lost on the rocks in 1857) for the purpose of sheltering the passengers, the Captain, 1st officer and purser then return ed to the ship.

Shortly after, when the sea somewhat abated, they came back, bringing some provisions, bedding and blankets for the comfort of the passengers. Fires were then lighted and provisions were cooked. The whole of the next day was passed in this manner, when the Captain despatched the first officer for the purpose of intercepting a steamer which hove in sight a little before dark. Next morning the schooner *Violet* came to the Island; and Captain Grange at once engaged her for the purpose of bringing as many of the passengers as she could carry to Mingan (Half way between Quebec being discovered laying off, at anchor, Captain Grange at once sent for this schooner which took off the remainder of the passengers.

"After the passengers had been safely landed, the Captain chartered the schooner to put out at sea and keep a look out for the *Anglo Saxon*. The other schooner, the *Breeze*, was despatched to Father Point, with the third officer and purser, on the intelligence might at once be transmitted to Quebec, of the sad plight in which the *North Briton's* passengers found themselves. I came in this schooner to Father Point, and thence to the *Nova Scotian* to Quebec.

"I was a passenger in the S. S. *North Briton*, on an outward trip some six or seven months ago, and the only complaint I have to make against the steamer is in consequence of their being too heavily laden with freight.

"Too much credit cannot be given to the Captain and the steamer's officers for the creditable manner in which they behaved throughout the whole of the trying situation in which they found themselves placed—the Captain remaining on the steamer until the last passenger had left. The mail officer, Mr Henderson, the purser, Mr. Rose-Jack, and the chief officer, Mr. Barnett, rendered most valuable assistance in getting the passengers into the boats. They, in fact, did everything in their power to alleviate the sufferings of the passengers in the trying circumstances in which they were placed. FRED. CLARKE.

"Russell's Hotel, Nov. 14th."

The schooner *Breeze* must have succeeded in intercepting the S. S. *Anglo Saxon*, since we learned yesterday, by the telegraphic dispatch published elsewhere, that the crew and passengers of the *North Brit* on has been transferred to the other steamer and proceeded direct to Liverpool.

The *Napoleon III.* passed Father Point at a quarter past three, yesterday, and may be expected in port to day.

The following letter of Mr. Felix Morgan, of Quebec, to his brother, is published in the *Quebec Mercury*:—

HUDSON BAY STATION, MINGAN HARBOR,
Sunday, 10th Nov., 1861.

DEAR JAMES,—This may go to England, but I hardly venture to you at Quebec, as I shall direct it with pencil, and I have but one chance to send it anywhere. You will be glad to know that we are all safe. The *North Briton* was wrecked upon one of the westward Mingan Islands, at 8 o'clock, minutes past one, on the morning of Tuesday last week. The night was a tearful one, as you can imagine. All the women and children were first put aboard. As soon as I ascertained the state of affairs, I ran to the second deck, where, I knew, disaster would make it so. The vessel ran upon a reef at half speed, with a head wind. I was in bed and nearly asleep. There was no mistaking what had happened. The ship was grinding and pounding on the rock; and so near as I can judge, she ran her length on before she stopped. The ladies were lowered, but not with that rapidity which characterized state room, snatched Emma out of bed, and wrapped her in a blanket; waited a second for Mrs. M. to slip on a portion of her clothes, and in my night shirt took them to the main deck. It rained, pelting; and before I could find any place to hold you in, I had fallen on my knees, and slid upon the deck from one side to the other of the ship, tearing the skin off both legs, and getting, then or afterwards, a fine bruise on my hip. I must not tire you with my details. The women were in a fright, of course. The sailors put a rope round Mrs. M., and got her and Emma out, and then I had the rope put round her and passed her into the boat. The risk in getting away from the ship was great, very great indeed; but they did get away safely and were out of sight in a minute. I felt they were comparatively safe, and that an immense care was beyond my control. There was about half past two, as near as I can tell. The seas now were much more abrupt, that they soon put some 18 inches of water into the boat. For six hours the ladies were sitting with their skirts in the water. The temperature was just above freezing point. The ladies were landed upon a very low island. The rest, with the exception of a few, we ran was a spur of it, running out to sea, or rather out towards the south shore. After having landed the ladies—from 60 to 70—the No. 1 boat returned to the ship, and commenced landing the passengers upon the Island. The daylight was strong and the danger seemed lessened by showing of the spot upon which we had struck. I went ashore as soon as possible, and you mustknow how anxiously I scanned the faces of the women, but before I could see Mrs. M. or Emma, I heard Emma calling out—"there's Papa; there's Papa," and clapping her hands. They were all huddled together between two boulders, in the lee of a spar was thrown across, covered with a piece of a boat's sail, sheltered them from the drifting of the rain and wind, though it did not keep them dry. It was a place compared to nothing. This was Tuesday about noon. It rained all day and blew a gale.—The island, it was quite apparent, was just above the tide line, and if there was any wind it would drive the sea over it. There were large logs that had floated to the highest part of the land. All the vegetables was rough grass and something like the hemlock (herb.)

The *Anglo-Saxon* has been in sight, and is picking up the passengers at Long Point, where we first landed. She is steaming up, and we are now on board. Good for it! Our poor baggage was soaked—everything valuable, even to clothes, stolen, the lock having been smashed before the things were sent ashore—so that we suffer more from thieves than from shipwreck. You will please send the bill of expenses to my mail, as the first was stolen with the cash box.—My trunk was smashed to atom—everything lost.

There is no particular blame to be attached to any one; but there is the greatest uneasiness in perpetuating the arrangement for the north channel at this time of the year. Almost all the mail bags are lost. There are two boats ashore, with their crews and one cabin passenger. These literally deserted the ship, and cared, so far as we could judge for nothing but themselves.

When first upon the Island, we commenced to build a sort of cairn, to raise the people above the level of the sea, should no wind blow.—This was hard work, and the salt water so contracted my boots, that when I pulled them off four days after, some of toes were quite purple; they then commenced swelling, so that I cannot yet get on boots, and have contrived in a pair of Emma's slippers, and with red tape. They look quite stylish, and are quite comfortable. Snow fell last night—it is about an inch thick. The temperature is delightful, and the morning charming after the snow storm. There were provisions upon this shore for a short time only, and the anxiety felt by thoughtful was serious, for it was quite within the range of possibility that we should not be able to get away before spring. Captain Bayley kept the people, wherever he was, in a fever.

THE BATTLE OF LEESBURG.

(Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.)

LEESBURG, Tuesday, Oct. 29.

A short distance, perhaps two rods, from the edge of the cliff which runs down to the river, lies the horse of General Baker, in a gulley; a fine bay animal, shot through the body in several places. The same ball that killed the one is said to have also entered the other. Further down the declivity are four more horses stiff in death, which were used to draw the howitzers and rifled cannon to their positions in the field. Another object eloquent in the horrors of war, is the long broad trench in one of the gullies which contains the Yankee dead. Here lie the bodies of husband, son and brother, all mixed in inextricable confusion, no stone to mark their resting place, no word of record to tell their living age and name. Bloody, disfigured, disgusting corpses, they have been rolled and covered from the sight with the earth their steps have polluted and their arms would have soaked with the blood of its rightful owners. Lord, have mercy on their wicked souls!

One personal encounter is worthy of record. As Capt. Jones, of Company B, 17th Mississippi, was passing through the woods at the head of his men, he met another party headed by an officer. The two halting instantly upon discovering their close proximity, Jones exclaimed, "For God Almighty's sake, tell me quick—friends or enemies—who are you?" The other replied "We are friends," and at the same time advanced. A little boy named Joseph Ware, who was behind the Mississippian, instantly cried out. "Captain, they are not friends; don't you see they have not guns like ours. They are Yankees, let me shoot." Jones replied, exclaimed "Who are you! Speak quick, for I can't keep my men from firing." "I'll let you know who we are, you d—rebel," said the Yankee officer for such he was, and snatching the sword from his hand, sprang upon and seized Captain Jones by the collar. For a second or two a struggle ensued between the officers, when the latter broke loose. At this same instant one of the Mississippians dashed out the Yankee's brains with the butt of his musket.

The capture of prisoners continued until nearly 2 o'clock on Tuesday morning; in one instance a company of forty men, consisting of volunteers, among whom were Captains, Lieutenants, and other officers, taking two hundred and fifty of the Federals in one body. About ten o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, Capt. Vaughan of Providence, Rhode Island, appeared with a flag of truce and thirty men, asking permission to bury their dead. This was readily granted, and for several hours they were engaged in the work. Some seventy-five or eighty are said to have been buried on this side of the river, and forty forty on the Island near the shore. Their ambulances were running across the Island all night carrying their wounded.

The wounded prisoners occupy a building apart from the others, and are thirty in number, though several have died.

Three-fifths of the entire number are wounded in the head and breast, the remainder generally in the rear. The wounds of our soldiers are generally upon the extremities, a fact which strongly contrasts the marksmanship of the two sides.

Frequently the ladies are in the habit of visiting the prisoners, but oftener from curiosity than sympathy. Another incident is told of an encounter between several of them and an Irishman.

It had become a matter of habit with the fair ones to open conversation with the very natural enquiry, "Where are you wounded?" and accordingly when a party of three or four the other day approached our cell, they launched out in the usual way. Paddy made believe that he didn't hear distinctly, and replied, "pretty well I thank you." "Where are you wounded, sir?" again fired away one of the ladies.—"Faith I'm not badly hurt, at all. I'll be throwing to Richmond in a wake," replied Pat, with a peculiarly distressing look, as if he was in a light place. Long he was deaf, one of the old ladies in the back ground put her mouth down to his ear, and shouted again. "We want to know where you are hurt!"

Pat, evidently finding that if the bombardment continued much longer he would have to strike his flag anyhow, concluded to do so at once, and, accordingly, with a face as long as a hard shell colator, and with an angry kind of energy, he replied: "Sure, feddles, it's not dafe that I am; but, since you are determined to know where I have been wounded, it's on my state. The bullet entered behind me two breeches. Plase to excuse me feelings and ax me no more questions."

I leave it to you to imagine the blushing consternation of the inquisitors and sudden locomotion of the crinoline out of the front door.

☞ The arrival in Montreal, on a brief Professional visit, of the well-known London Practitioner, Dr. La'Mert, offers a rare opportunity to those seeks medical advice. Dr. La'Mert's standing in his Profession, in which he has attained the highest honours in both Medical and Surgical, and the vast extent of his practice, afford, we deed scarcely add, the best possible guarantees of a successful treatment. The duration of Dr. La'Mert's sojourn there, as well as his place of residence, will be found in the Advertisement that appears in another part of our impression. We observe that the Doctor is compelled by other engagements to bring his Professional Tour to a close in Montreal, whence he leaves for England.

☞ The Quebeckers were visited with a fall of snow last week, so that sleighing was tolerably good for a few days

☞ Their Excellencies Lord Monck and Lady Monck, held their first levee on the 13th inst. The number of presentations was very large.

☞ Edward Keenan has been committed to the Milton gaol, County of Halton, for murdering his mother, on Thursday of last week. The father and another son have also been committed on the charge of concealing Edward's guilt.

☞ The Quebec *Chronicle* says that at the Canadian Commission in connection with the Great International Exhibition of 1862, will be a meeting in that city on the early day, and doubtless go into committee of ways and means with the Finance Minister.

New Advertisements.

Wholesale Grocery Store—D. Pitceathly.
A Lad Wanted—D. Pitceathly.
Cabinet Warehouse—G. S. Tickell.
Money to Lend—M. Joliet.
Auction Sale—M. Nulty.
Teacher Wanted—T. W. Poole.
Dr. La'Mert in Montreal.
Notice—Thos. Douglass.
To Whom it may Concern—Thos. Wills.
Attenuum—Cyclorama.
Chouery Sale—A. N. Buell.
Diaries for 1862—R. A. Becket.
Maclear Free Fair.
Canadian Almanac, 1862—R A. Becket.
St. Andrew's Fe tival.

The Intelligencer.

FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 22ND, 1861.

FAKE FAIR.—It will be seen by advertisement that a Free Fair will be held in the Village of Hastings, on Tuesday, the 10th of December.

ERRATUM.—In the closing part of the letter of Mr. Alleyn, the Provincial Secretary, to Dr. Pomeroy, an error occurred.—Instead of reading "and that no further action on the part of the Executive Government will be called for in the matter, etc.," read "is called for, etc."

A HOAX.—The Telegraph informs us that the reported battle at Prestonville, Kentucky, where it was said between three and four thousand rebels were captured, and a great victory obtained over the secessionists, is all a hoax. The news by telegraph has become totally unreliable in reference to all matters affecting the war.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Monday morning last, an old resident of Toronto, Mr. Cornelius Williams, suddenly expired in the coach manufactory of his son-in-law, Mr. Richard Owen. His death was from natural causes. Mr. Williams, who was father-in-law of Henry Corby, Esq., of Belleville, was about seventy years of age, and was much esteemed.

THE CANADIAN ALMANAC.—This useful publication for 1862 has been sent us by the Publishers, W. C. Chewett & Co., Toronto, (late Maclear & Co.) It contains the usual commercial, statistical, astronomical, departmental, ecclesiastical, educational, financial, and general information, and has a map of Prince Edward, Hastings, Northumberland, Durham and Peterboro', and portions of Renfrew and Addington. Sold by booksellers. Price 12½cts.

THE BELLEVILLE SEMINARY.—We are informed that the petition of the Directors of this Institution, praying for affiliation with the University of Toronto, under the provisions of Cap. 62 of the Consolidated Statutes of Upper Canada, has been duly considered by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, and that His Excellency has been pleased to grant the petition. By this affiliation students can go through a regular course at the Seminary, and receive degrees at the University of Toronto. The Seminary is also entitled to a representation at the University Board.

WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE.—Messrs. H. G. Gillespie & Co., have retired from the Wholesale trade in this Town, and Mr. D. Pitceathly, who has been in the establishment for some years past, has commenced business in the same premises. It will be seen by advertisement that Mr. P. has just opened out a fresh stock of Groceries, to which he invites the attention of the trade. As Mr. P. offers inducements not surpassed in Montreal, it will be to the interest of country merchants to get their supplies here.

RACES.—Another trotting race took place on the Ballevile Course on Thursday; the 21st inst., to compete for the citizens' purse of $150. There were three entries—the *Lady Beauregard*, owned by Mr. Derby; the *Roanoke*, owned by Mr. Powers; and the *Wild Irishman*, owned by Mr. Stevens. The track was very heavy, which prevented the horses from making as good time as on the last race. *Lady Beauregard* took the first heat; the second was a dead heat between *Roanoke* and *Lady Beauregard*; and the third and fourth were taken by the *Lady*. She was therefore declared the winner.

THE CYCLORAMA OF IRELAND.—This grand pictorial and musical exhibition will open at the Atheneum to-morrow—Saturday—evening. It has visited Toronto, Montreal, and other cities in the Province, and has received the highest encomiums of the press. Wherever it has been, it has been uniformly attended by large audiences. The following is an extract from a lengthy notice in the Montreal *Pilot* :—

There is an attractiveness and a variety of amusement in such exhibitions which no other previous entertainment has ever possessed. The rare musical and humorous talent found in Professor Macilvoy and his family is without a parallel.

Altogether Professor Macilvoy has given us an entertainment as much superior to any previous exhibition, that there cannot possibly be any comparison between them.

DEATH OF MR. GURNETT.—Mr. George Gurnett, Police Magistrate of Toronto, died on Sunday last, at his residence, very suddenly. He had been able to attend to his official duties on Saturday, and was in his usual health up to the evening of that day, when he was attacked with paralysis, and expired the following evening after a painful struggle. He was in the 70th year of his age. Deceased, early in 1827, commenced the publication of the *Gore Gazette*, at Ancaster, which was continued until 1830; he then moved to Toronto—then Little York—and started the Upper Canada *Courier*. Mr. Gurnett was the fourth Mayor of Toronto, was a member of the City Corporation for twenty years, held the office of Clerk of the Peace, and has been the Police Magistrate of Toronto ever since the office was created. His funeral took place on Tuesday, and was very numerously attended.

CAPTURE OF MASON AND SLIDELL ON THE HIGH SEAS.

The latest and most important phase in the American Revolution, is the outrage committed upon the British flag, by the American armed steamer *San Jacinto*, under the command of Capt. Wilkes. This vessel had learned that the British Mail Steamer *Trent*, which plys between the West Indies and England, had, while at Bermuda taken on board, as passengers for England, Messrs. Slidell and Mason, the Ambassadors from the Confederate States, to France and England, and at once started in pursuit. While steaming through the Bahama Channel the *Trent* was overhauled and brought to by the firing of two guns across her bow. An officer was sent on board and Messrs Slidell and Mason were forcibly taken prisoners, and transferred to the *San Jacinto*, and taken to Fortress Monroe. These then were made their own prisoners and having secured British territory, and embarked on board a British vessel, were, or should have been free from arrest. A portion of the Press of the Northern States, admit that the step taken by Capt. Wilkes was wrong, that he had no more right to stop a British vessel on the high seas and arrest her passengers than he would have had to land on British Territory, and capture political offenders. The only plea set up in justification, appears to be, that the interests of the Northern States would be served at this moment by detaining these Southern Ambassadors. This may be true, that the United States may have concluded, independent of getting into their custody, two prominent Southerners, that it would be wise to keep Slidell and Mason from Europe, feeling that if they reached the other continent, many of the statements circulated by northern agents, as to the sentiments of the southern people, would be contradicted.—But this triumph can only be a matter of time, for so soon as it is known in the South that their Ambassadors have been detained, we doubt not others will be selected and sent.

It is said that Wilkes had no instruction to arrest the parties. It must be remembered however, that no answer was at first known at Washington, that Slidell and Mason had left the Southern States, than four steamers, said to be the fastest afloat were sent in search of them; but the Cabinet of the United States never could have contemplated a capture being made from a British vessel, the act therefore, may be disavowed, as that of an officer who mistook his duty, and reputation, made without any compromise of dignity.—If not, then the world will note the matter, and it will be an additional blot, to be wiped out from the escutcheon of the Stars and Stripes.

Let us look for one moment at the Captain who has thus committed himself. It is true says he, I know I have done wrong, but it is what the people at the north and the Government wanted, and I have done it. Can such a man be considered worthy of bearing the uniform of any country, claiming to be one of the nations of the world, governed by the civil relations of international law? Is not any country laying claim to civilization disgraced by keeping such an officer in her service? No one can doubt it. It is said by some of the American papers that Wilkes has done no more than and British Ministers have done this. In supporting the doctrine of right of search in time of war, England has only sought to have the services of her sailors in her own Navy. She has never set up such an absurd pretension as to embolied in the act of Captain Wilkes and the *San Jacinto*. Wherever any British officer, under any mistaken idea, has insulted a foreign flag, the loyal officers, decidedly in character and determined in purpose. It is reported that he came ashore at Fortress Monroe and said in language, reminding one of Gideon Wool, in which he expressed his opinion that he had done right, and said that, right or wrong, these men had to be secured, and *if he had done wrong he could do so more than he cashiered for it*. While everybody is glad that these men have been captured, there will be a wide difference of opinion in regard to the propriety of the proceeding, and much anxiety to learn how the British Government will regard the arrest. We are not sufficiently informed international law to advance any opinion upon the merits of the issue now presented. We sincerely hope that it will not be necessary to give up these rebel chiefs in order to avoid a war with England."

The Buffalo *Express*, though not very decided in its tone, speaks the sentiments of the people generally, that while the act of Com. Wilkes may be disavowed by the Government, the people will justify him, it says,

"Wearyesome that Lord Lyons will immediately demand the disavowal of our Government, as to the invasion of the neutrality of a British ship, and the taking from the Wilkes, and International Law, of Messrs Slidell and Mason. Nothing very serious, however, can result from such an inquiry, as the act of Wilkes was unauthorized and in excess of his instructions. Redress and amends of course allege this fact, but it will be very loth to inflict on Wilkes any punishment more severe than a reprimand, followed by a promotion. His own statement that Government at most could only cashier him, shows his consciousness of the responsibility he assumed, and his heroic resolve to bear any personal consequences, however grave. He did what was evidently best for the country, and his heroic resolve to do it again if he doing so, and deserves the heartfelt thanks of every good citizen. All honor then to Wilkes, and if international complications bring him into a scrape, the people will see him out of it in due time."

The *Herald*, of New York, in its usual bellicose style, holds forth as follows:—

"Among the people, the probability of a rupture with England, if it recessary, will be over, and it might be stated candidly that the prospect was not at all disliked." Let us have a war with England, if necessary! There's blood enough yet left in the old North to give Mr. Bull another lesson in capering like that he received in 1776 and 1812. We have no sympathy with the remarks we heard among all classes, and whenever a man quietly intimated that the Government should disavow the act of one of the rebels and apologize to England, twenty voices immediately drowned his utterance."

Such may be the spirit manifested by bar-room politicians, but we question very much whether there are many to be found who have anything at stake, even in New York, who are anxious to break a lance with "Mr. Bull," at the present moment, whatever their feelings may be nationally. The war in which they now are engaged has, and will continue to tax all their energies, without entering into another which cannot be of less magnitude.

Since the above was written, the telegraph informs us that Secretary Chase justifies the act of Com. Wilkes,—that the New York *Commercial Advertiser* has changed its tone,—that New York city is to glorify Com. Wilkes, and that the people and Government justify the act. If this be true, it is quite evident that the people of the United States care very little about the principle for which they involved their country in war in 1812.

tion of these gentlemen, and reparation for their capture, *we propose to sustain such response as our Government shall see fit to make*. For it is not possible to make such demand without it substance confessing that the Right to Search American vessels for British seamen, and to take away those who are adjudged such—which was the principal cause of the War of 1812—has no foundation in public law."

This may be taken as a strong partizan view of the case. The declaration to uphold the views of the Government, no matter what position it may assume in the premises, is unworthy the tone of the *Tribune*, as it is subversive of every principle of independence, which should guide and rule all public journalists, and betrays a tone of subservisiveness to a party, degrading. Its assumed indifference to the opinion of the British Ministry, is more bravado. No man in his ordinary senses can be indifferent to the opinion of a great power, with a question which may lead to a war, and more particularly at a time like the present, when the whole Union is in an internal commotion.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* takes a more reasonable and to our mind patriotic view of the question. It says:—

"From the telegraphic statement we think it clear that Captain Wilkes has violated international rights, and that his act must be disavowed by the Government, the prisoners sent on their European voyage, and an apology be made to the British Government. National honor, justice and consistency would seem to demand this of us. Captain Wilkes has done the very thing, in principle, for which we went to war with England for doing. It is true that the right of search exists in a time of war, and vests in the belligerents. But this forcible seizure of passengers, when under the protection of a neutral flag is unjustifiable, and ought to be repudiated by the United States Government. We speak of the case only as the telegraph represents it."

A different view is taken by the *Evening Post* which, while it admits that it may be necessary to apologize for the conduct of Wilkes, England cannot make the act of the *San Jacinto* the occasion of any very serious quarrel, because she did the same thing, on previous to the last war, and against which the United States protested, and for which principle she declared war with the United States. This position is not tenable. If the United States thought the principle of such vital importance, as to render it advisable to go to war to maintain it, surely she should be the last to violate it in so flagrant a manner as has been done in the stopping of the *Trent*, and taking from her a portion of her passengers. The following is the *Post's* article:—

"It is to be expected that unless subsequent information should put another face to the affair, the British Government may have something to say respecting it. If that Government adheres to the principle it has long maintained, that one nation has a right to search the vessels of another and take from them its own subjects, there will be no difficulty; it must concede to us the right which it claims for itself. But if the rule is to be applied in this case, for which the American expounders of international law have long taught, then the ground will be taken that on the high seas a British vessel represents the sovereignty and jurisdiction of the British Government, and the American has not right to interfere with the prosecution of a voyage from Cuba to England. It will be urged that Government cannot allow its passengers to be thus seized and taken from off its own soil, and that Government cannot have these doings with each other's commerce, without impairing the good neighborhood existing between them."

The Buffalo *Courier* thus deals with the case:

"Commodore Wilkes, in command of the *San Jacinto*, who "took this responsibility," will be remembered as the Commander of the great exploring expedition of twenty odd years gone by, and the fruits of which are seen in the ten octavo volumes prepared by him for the Government. He is an able and loyal officer, decidedly in character and determined in purpose. It is reported that he came ashore at Fortress Monroe and said in language reminding one of Gideon Wool, in which he expressed his opinion that he had done right, and said that, right or wrong, these men had to be secured, and *if he had done wrong he could do so more than he cashiered for it*. While everybody is glad that these men have been captured, there will be a wide difference of opinion in regard to the propriety of the proceeding, and much anxiety to learn how the British Government will regard the arrest. We are not sufficiently informed international law to advance any opinion upon the merits of the issue now presented. We sincerely hope that it will not be necessary to give up these rebel chiefs in order to avoid a war with England."

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THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF 1862.

It is the general impression that the Great International Exhibition of 1862 will be superior to its predecessor. Accounts which reach us show that nearly every country on the globe will send something to the Exhibition, and the care taken in selecting the articles, promise that there will be a very full representation of the world's products. We have not heard whether anything is being done in this County towards sending articles for exhibition, but we trust we shall not be wholly unrepresented. If we do not send any manufactured articles, we can contribute specimens of minerals. Our mineral resources are of that value and magnitude, that every such occasion to bring them more prominently before the world should be improved.

The Government have placed $2000 at the disposal of the Canadian Commissioners, and parties desirous of exhibiting must make application to the Secretary at Quebec, R. Chambérlin, Esq., on or before the fourth day of December next. All articles intended for exhibition must be sent in on or before the 15th day of February. The expenses of transmission to and from London will be defrayed by the Commissioners. Should anything be done by this County there is no time to be lost.

THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The American papers are filled with details of the victory at Port Royal. The letters of the correspondents are exceedingly lengthy, and furnish but few additional particulars of importance to those already published. They are hobbastic in the highest degree, and one would be led to believe after reading them, that the victory was the greatest naval achievement the world ever saw. When we compare the rebel force with that of the Federalists, there is not much to brag of on the part of the latter. The Federal troops have, however, established themselves upon the South Carolina coast, and as they have commenced fortifying their position, it looks very much as if they intended to hold it. How long that may be will depend very much on the metal and strategic acts of both armies.

Among the details of the battle, we find a few incidents which may be worth reproducing.

EXCURSIONISTS.

It seems that a large number of excursionists were in the vicinity, who according to a correspondent, had ventured out to see the Yankees thrashed. The New York *Times* correspondent says:—

"At the commencement of the battle a considerable number of these gentlemen, provided with excursionists from all the country round, who had come to witness the utter humiliation of the "Yankees" and the destruction of their fleet. One of the steamers is believed to have had the Consuls of England and France on board, for she displayed a flag of truce, and was as well as the rebel ensign, and taking a position beyond the reach of danger, remained until the victory was won.

The correspondent of the *Herald* says:—"I noticed two rebel steamers, one flying a white flag, and the other flying an English flag. I did not understand it at the time, but subsequently learned that each national flag floated on the respective heads of the Consuls of those powers. They were there evidently to see how the war waged and to report accordingly."

COMMODORE DUPONT'S STRATEGY.

The correspondent of the New York *World*, speaking of the attack says:—

"The afternoon was well spent when Commodore Dupont put in execution the strategic movement which crowned the United States flag with victory. Suddenly altering the course of the attacking vessels, which had been kept moving in a circle, he ran within six hundred yards of the batteries of Fort Walker. As he undoubtedly expected, this manoeuvre took, the rebel artilleries wholly by surprise. Their pieces were elevated for the long range at which the bombardment had been carried on through the day. They were for some minutes wholly unable to make any effective reply to the fire of the Union fleet, which now poured into the fort a perfect storm of iron ball. It was more than mortal man could stand. I hear it is estimated that for nearly an hour the shells that fell into Fort Walker were nearly twenty a minute. The bombardment, at six hundred yards, had all the effect of a successful assault with troops—a panic seized the rebels, and they fled in the hottest haste and in utter disorder."

WHERE THE GUNS CAME FROM.

Another correspondent says:—

"There were twenty-one guns in position, but three were dismounted, leaving eighteen in serviceable order, with good carriages and working implements. Most of the guns are of a superior pattern. Most of the guns in England, and addressed to white Oak, in haste." Thus, Beauregard, Charleston, S. C., in haste." Among them was a peculiar rifled gun, with projectiles to match, and of the smooth bore pieces had been cast this year at the Tredegar Works, Virginia, and were decorated with the South Carolina coat of arms. Following is the description of the pieces, as taken from the Official Schedule:—18 32-pounders, smooth bore, guns, 1.10 inch calibrated, 2 heavy siege 8 inch guns, 2 carronades, 2 howitzers, and rebels was equally as good as ammunition of the experienced men told me that every round of their ammunition was fired from rifled cannon. Their carriages were well put up, and their friction tubes were generally used in preference to a well-known New York brass, &c., were also found.—Cartridges, cartridge bags, and sentry boxes, were found in all 8-bored, and sentry boxes scattered on the confines of the camp showed that the guards, in case of storm, had a place of refuge."

THE NE